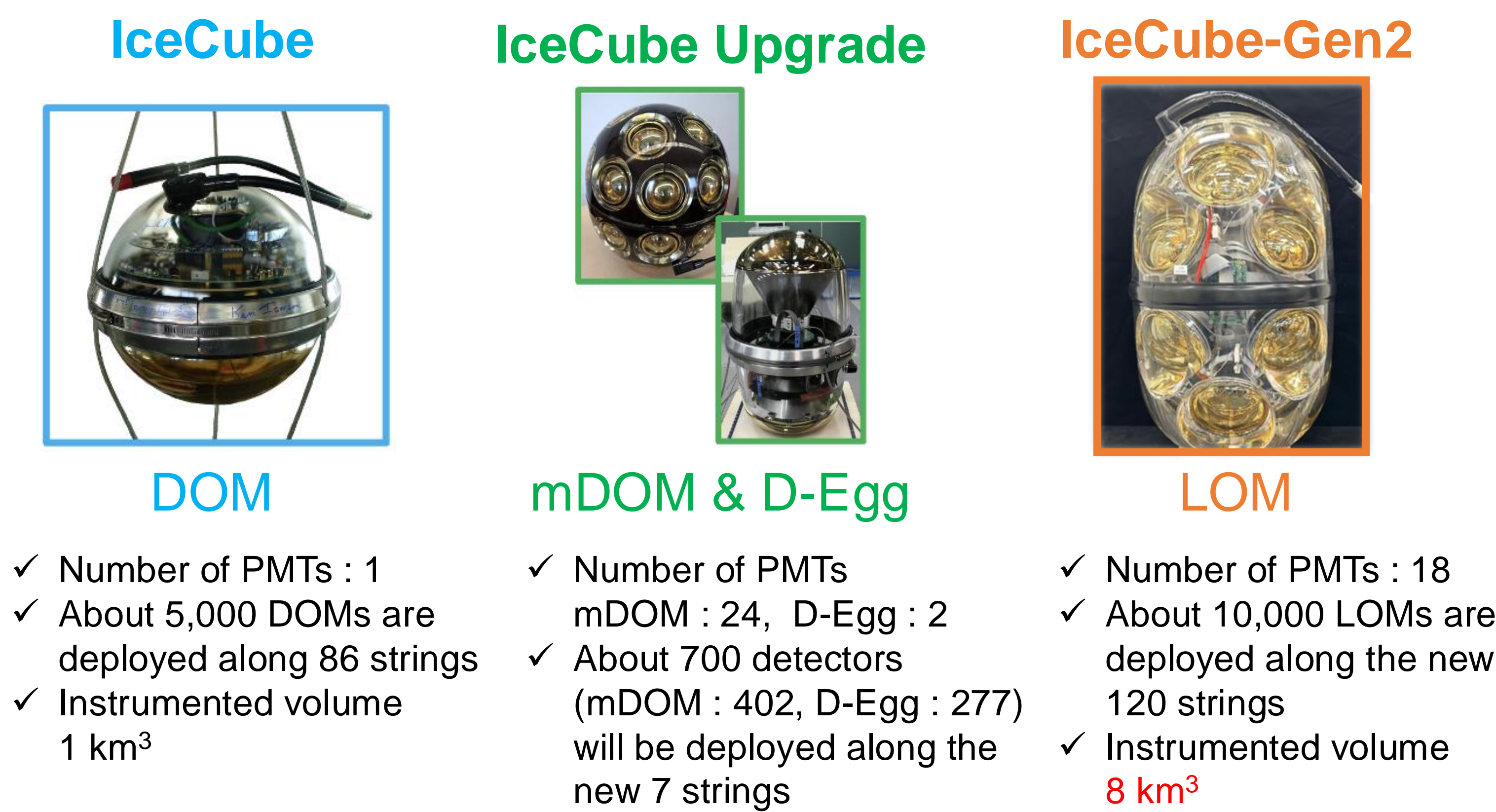


T. Kobayashi<sup>A</sup>, T. Ishii<sup>A</sup>, S. Ota<sup>A</sup>, Y. Tsunesada<sup>A,B</sup>, T. Fujii<sup>A,B</sup>, A. Ishihara<sup>C</sup>, N. Shimizu<sup>C</sup>, K. Farrag<sup>C</sup>, K. Hoshina<sup>C</sup>  
<sup>A</sup>Osaka Metropolitan Univ., <sup>B</sup>NITEP, <sup>C</sup>Chiba Univ., <sup>D</sup>Wisconsin Univ.

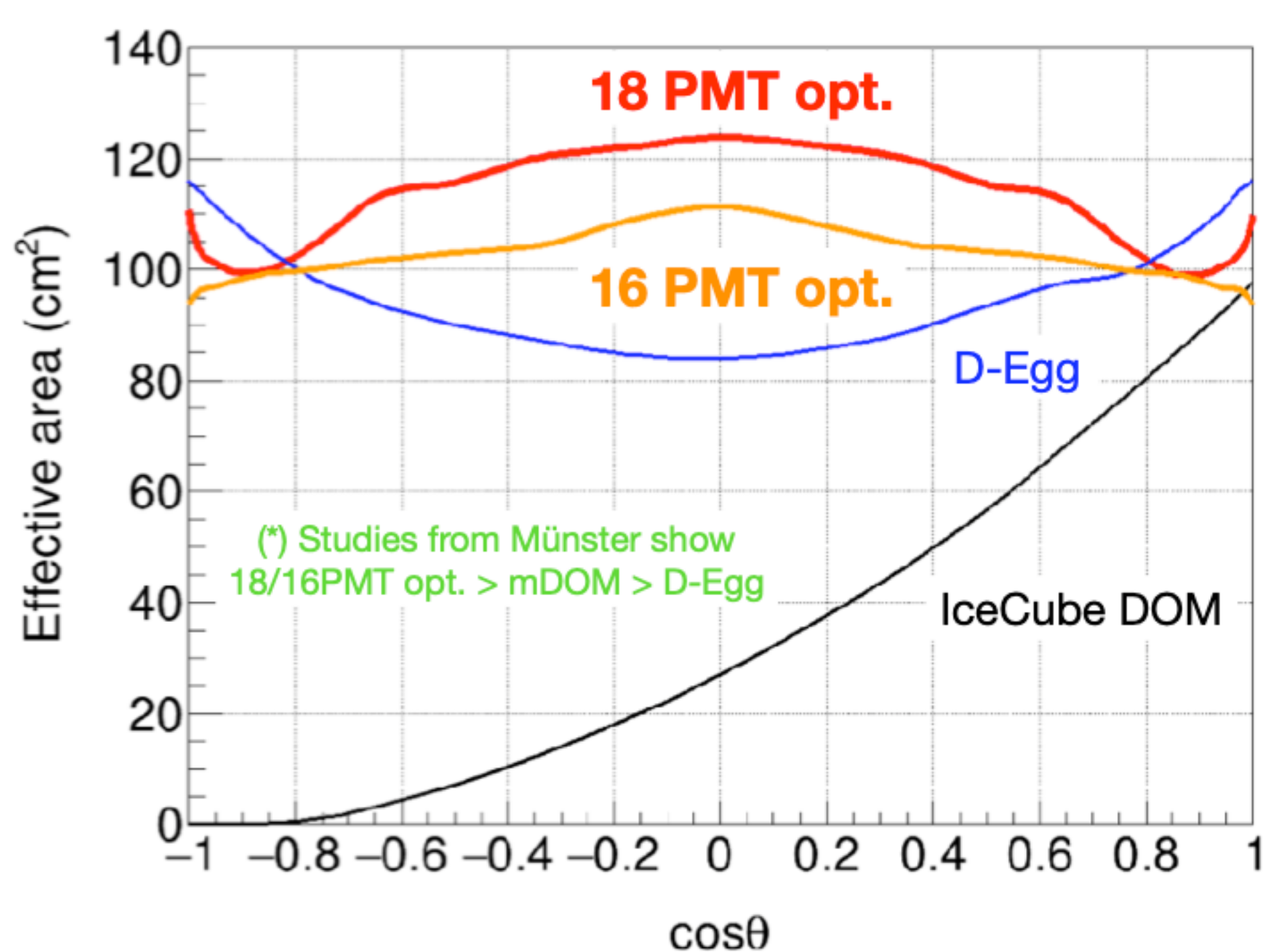
## IceCube-Gen2



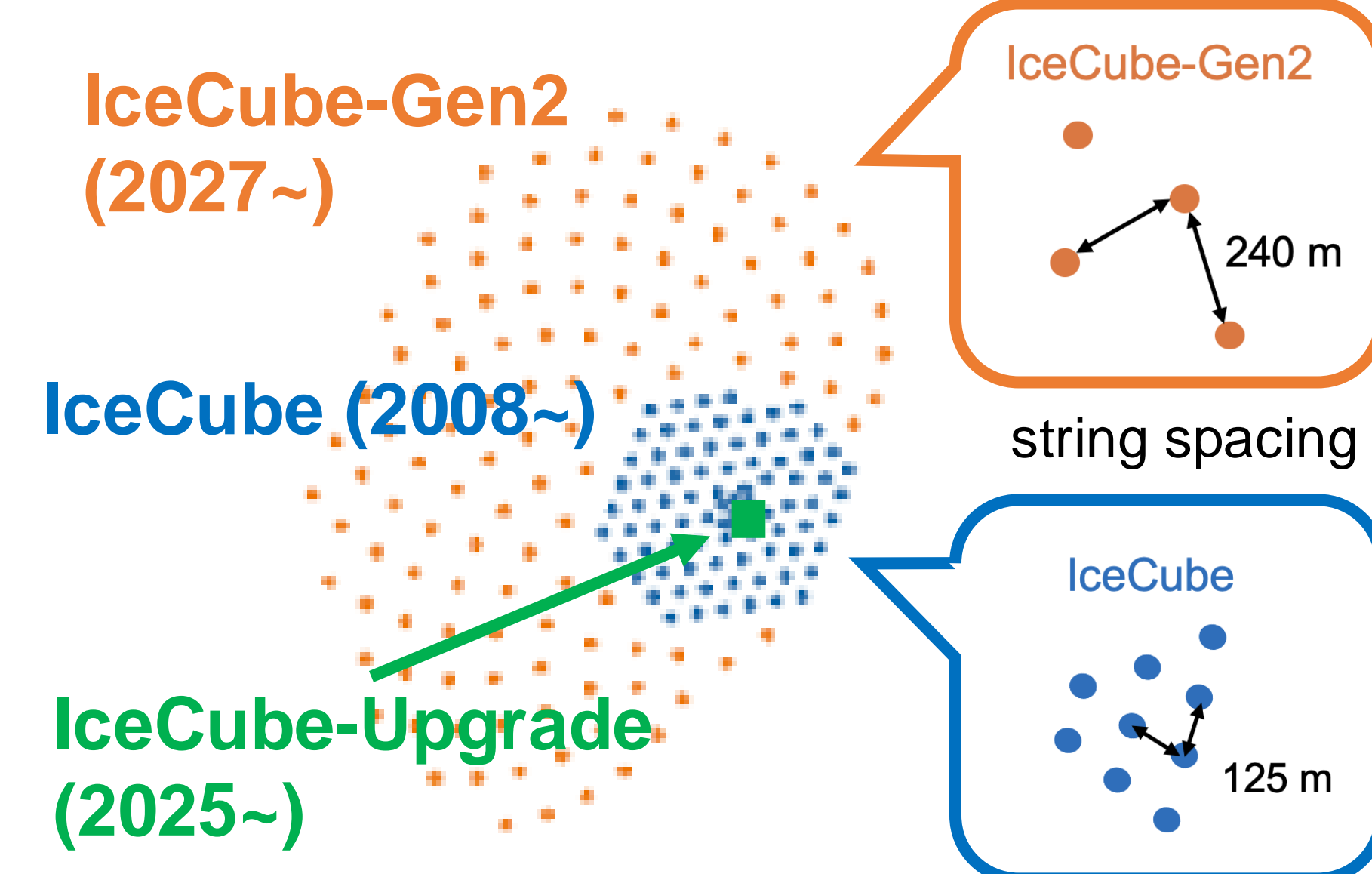
### Photodetector



### Effective area

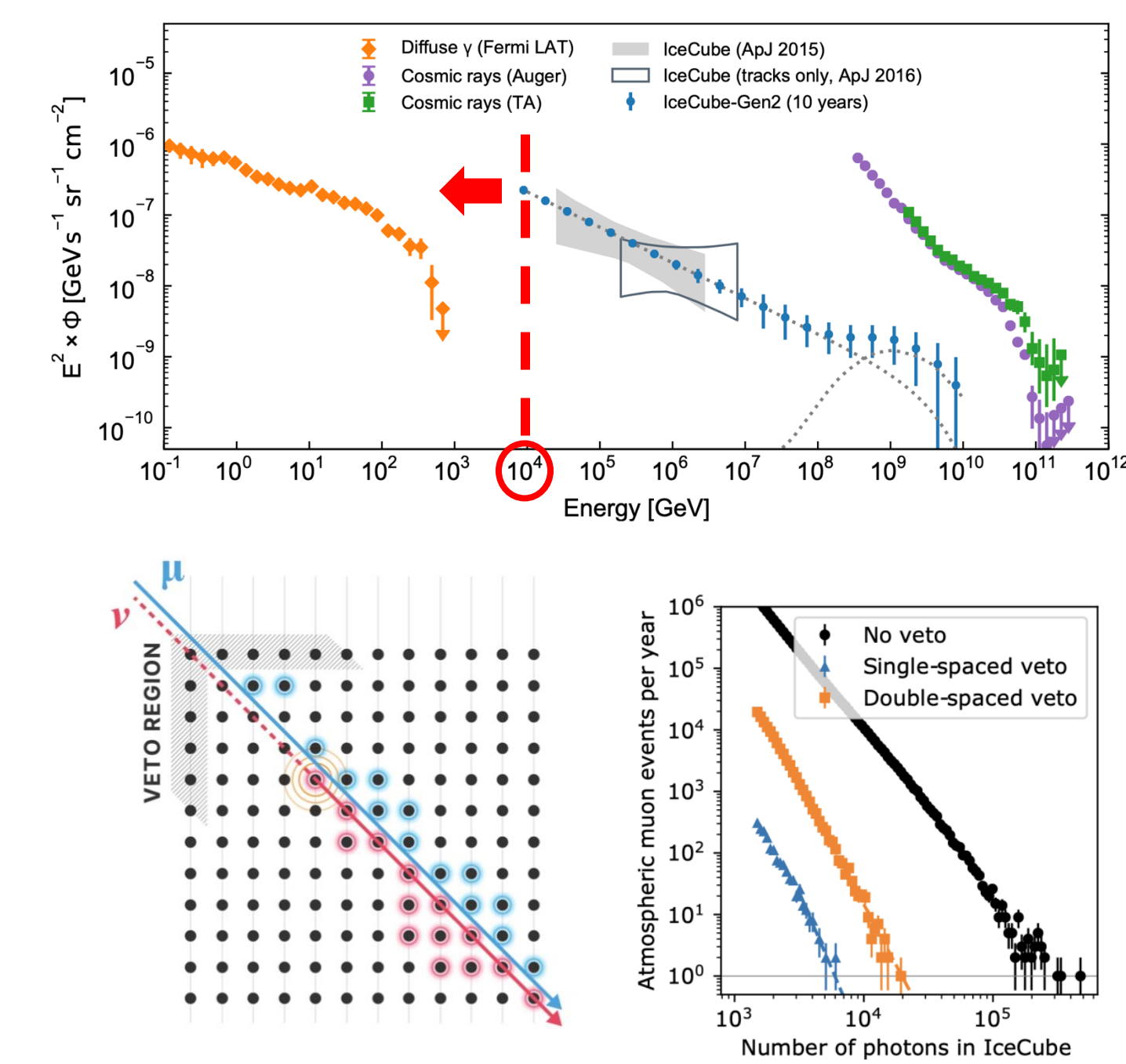


### Optical Array



### Challenges

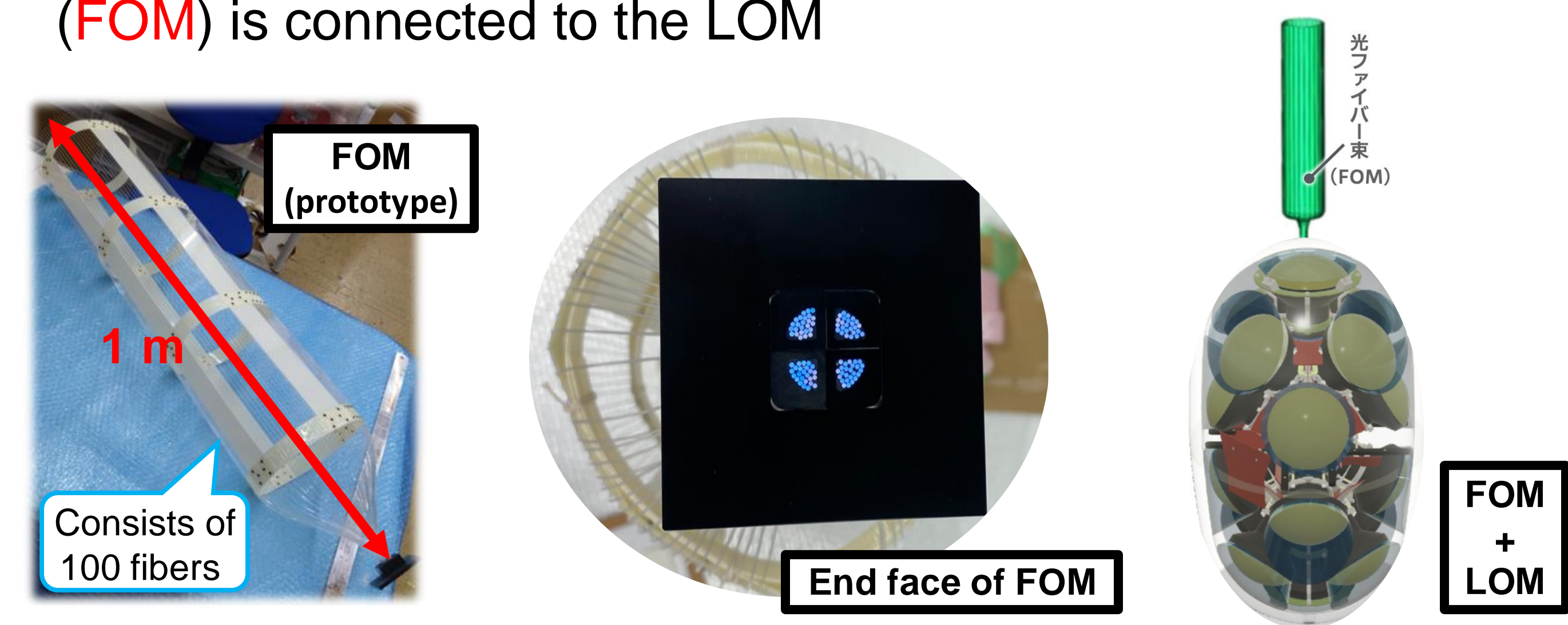
- Attenuation length of Cherenkov light in water is 120 m  
→ The number detectable photon decrease by a factor of about  $e^{-1}$
- The threshold of detectable neutrino energy is increased  
→ 10 TeV
- Events triggered by the outer layer of IceCube are identified as atmospheric muons (Veto)
- Veto ability will decline



## FOM ( Fiber Optic Module )

### Concept

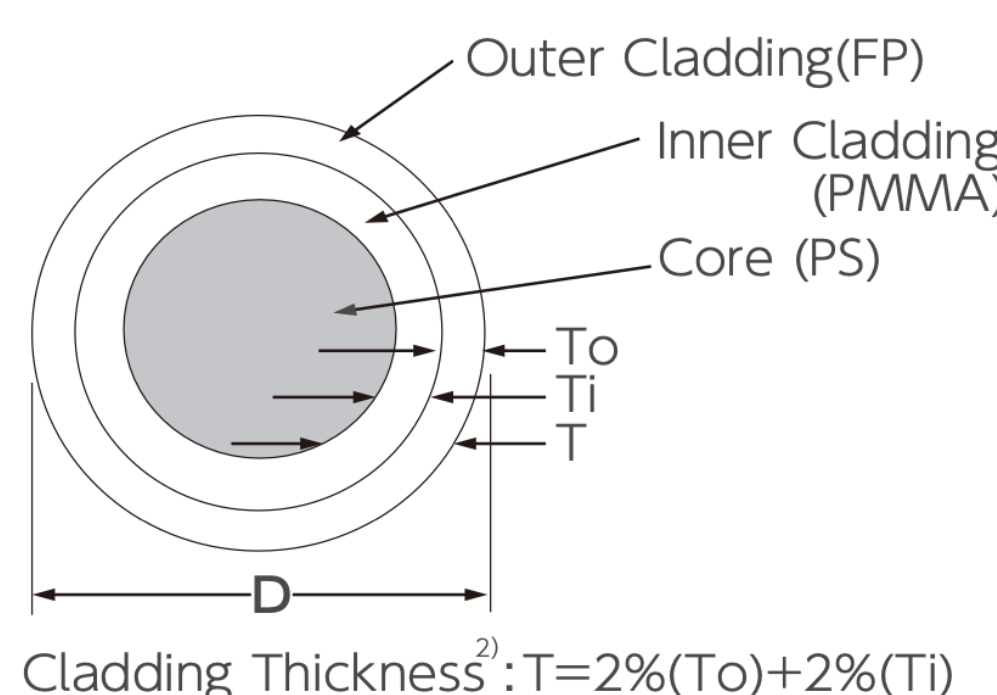
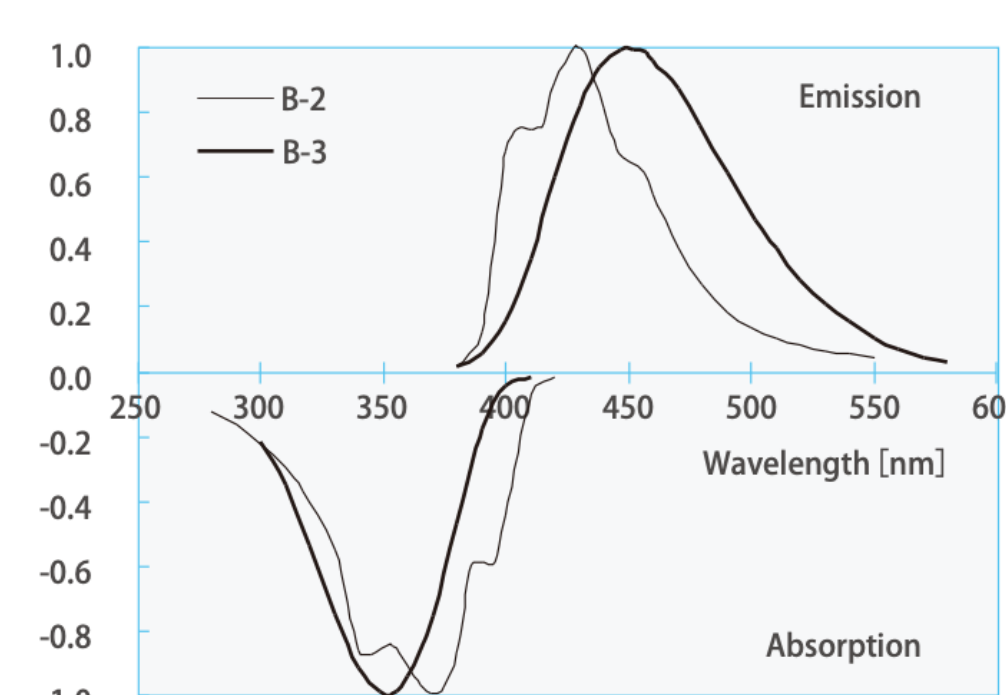
- To solve this problem, we propose a new approach to increase the effective area at **low cost** : a WLS fiber-based light collector (**FOM**) is connected to the LOM



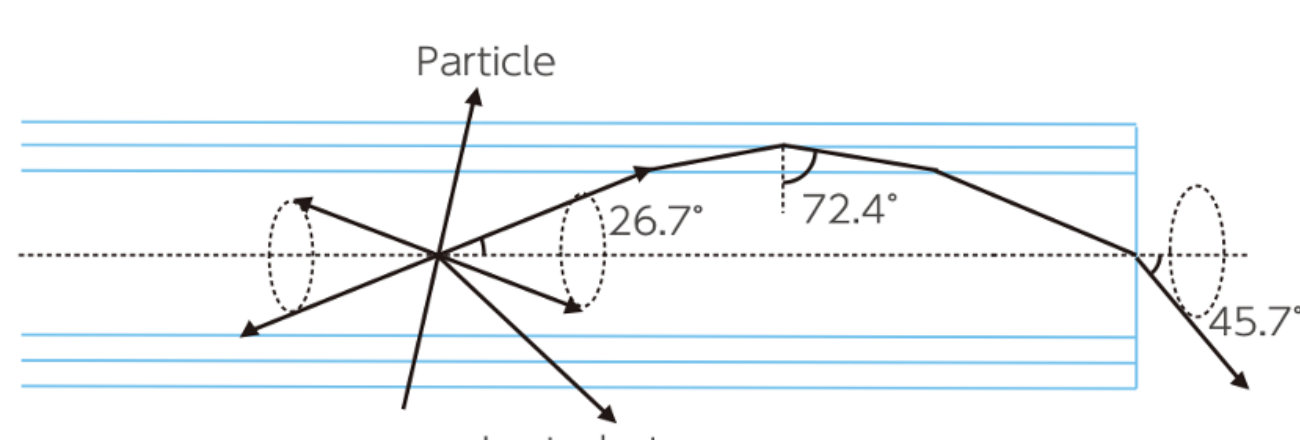
### WLS fiber - Kuraray's plastic scintillating fibers

- WLS ( UV to Blue shifter )

- Double Clad

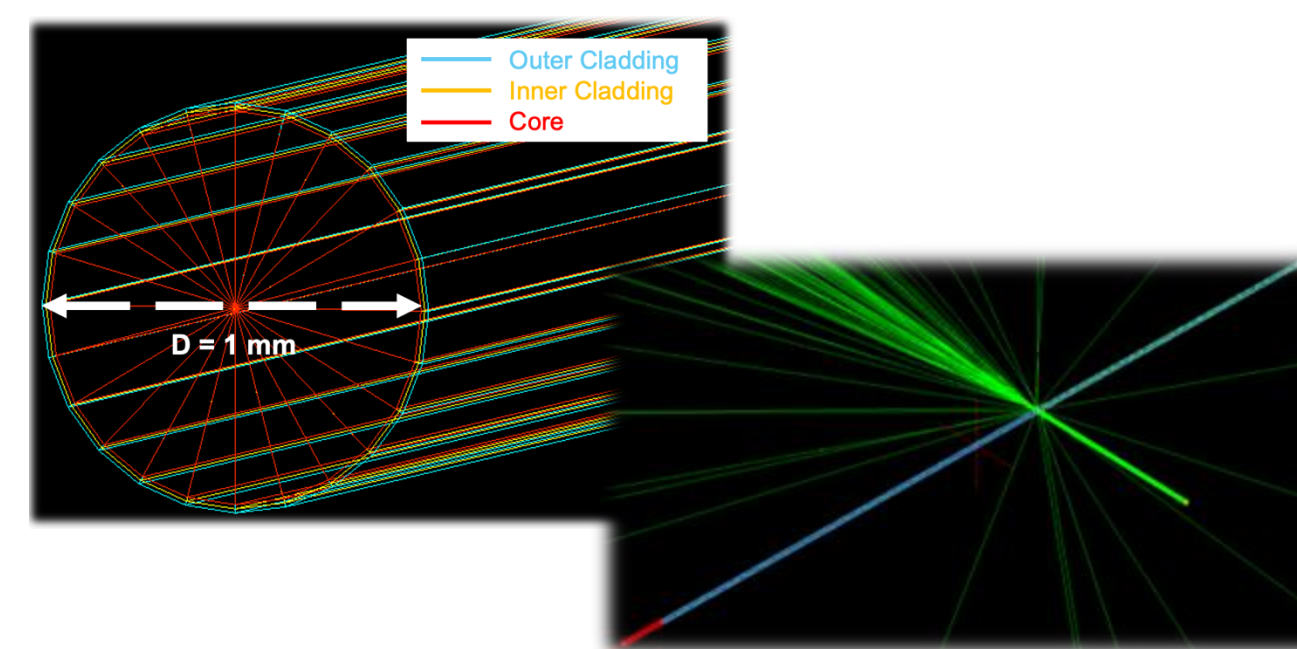


	Materials	Refractive index	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
Core	Polystyrene	1.59	1.05
Inner cladding	Polymethyl methacrylate	1.49	1.19
Outer cladding	Fluorinated polymer	1.42	1.43

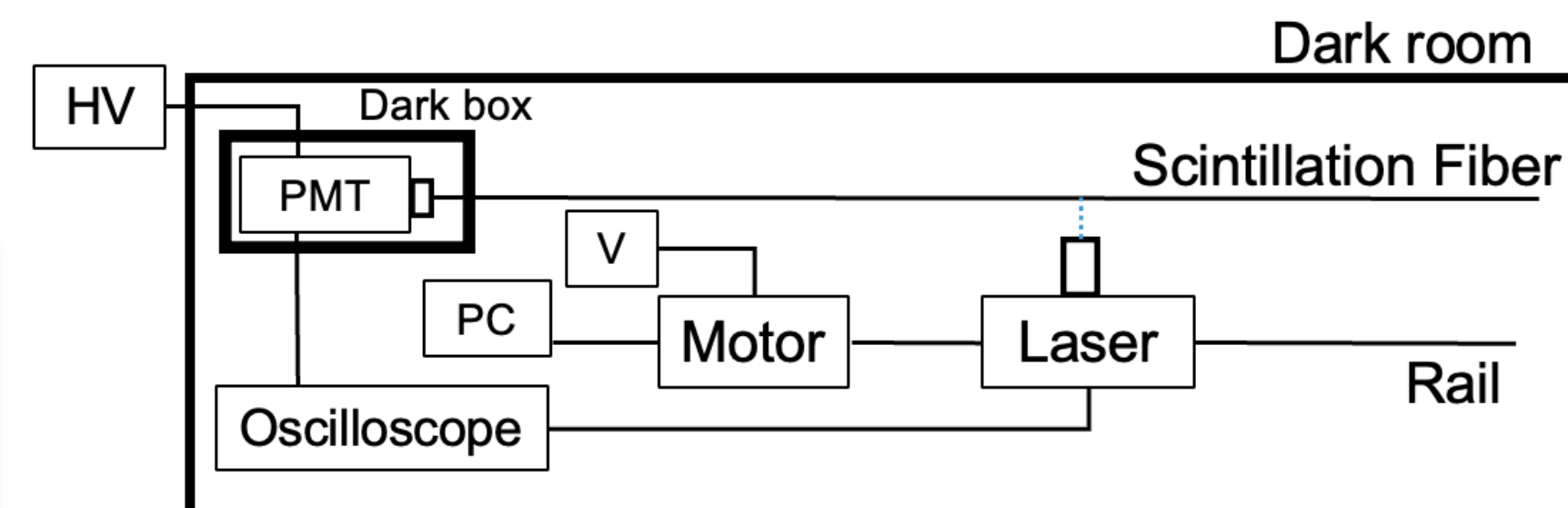


### Simulation & Experiment

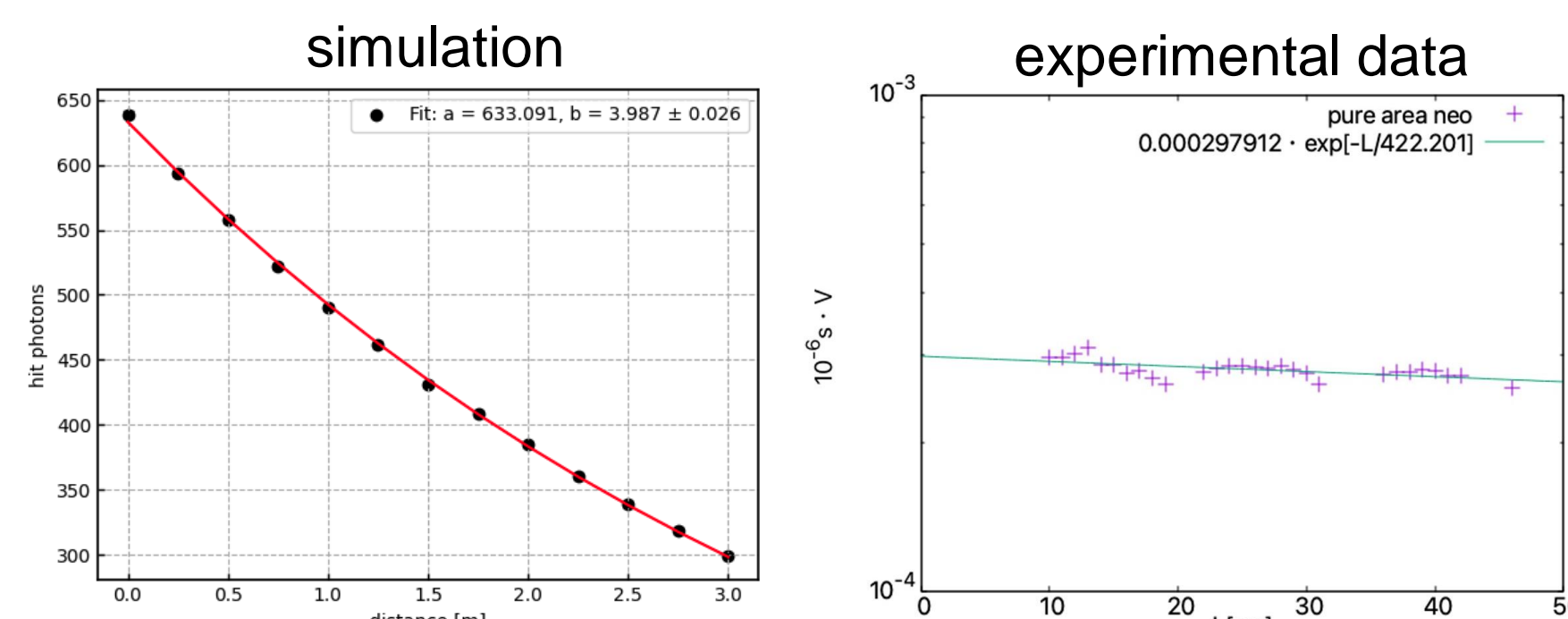
- Gerant4 simulation



- Experimental setup



- Attenuation length

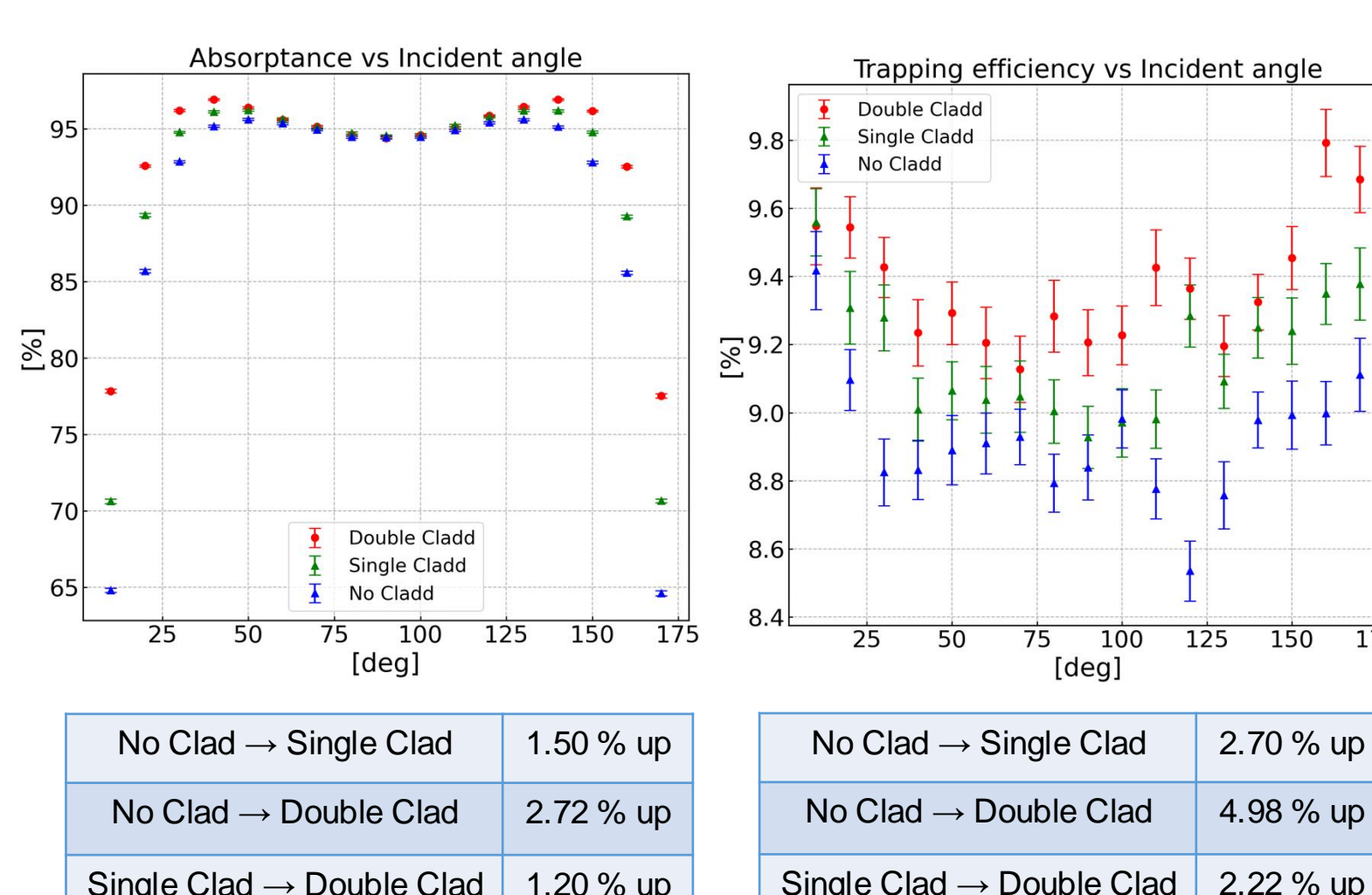


#### Fit function

$$f(x) = a \exp\left[-\frac{x}{b}\right] \quad (b : \text{Attn. Length})$$

catalog :  $b > 4.00$  m  
simulation :  $b = 3.987 \pm 0.026$  m  
data :  $b = 4.22$  m

- Absorptance & Trapping efficiency



- Effective area

